FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 141 *21 July 1978*

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Baghdad VOP: Tripoli Office Attacked by 'Arafat Group A 1 1/A6
Arab Liaison Office on Unification of PLO Offices A 1 1/A6
Fatah Revolutionary Council Meets Under 'Arafat [VOP] A 1 1/A6
PLO Representative Meets With Cypriot President [VOP] A 2 1/A7
'Arafat Receives Message From Soviet Leaders [VOP] A 2 1/A7
Fatah Delegation Reportedly To Visit Moscow A 2 1/A7
'Arafat Sends Cable of Condolences to Brezhnev [VOP] A 2 1/A7
Arab League Holding Contacts With Sudan's Numayri A 3 1/A8
VOP: West Bank Farmers Denied Export Licenses A 3 1/A8

ARABIAN PENINSULA

SAUDI ARABIA

Kurt Waldheim Arrives in At-Ta'if 20 July C 1 1/A9
Received by Khalid C 1 1/A9
Holds Talks C 1 1/A9
'UKAZ Calls for UN Economic Sanctions Against Israel C 1 1/A9

UAE

Petroleum Minister Makes Statement on Oil Prices C 2 1/A10
Statistics on 1977 Crude Oil Exports Issued C 2 1/A10

YEMEN--PDRY

Industry Minister Leaves for Visits to GDR, Cuba C 2 1/A10
Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam Ends Visit C 3 1/A11

YEMEN--YAR

President Salih Appoints Vice President, Others C 3 1/A11
Brezhnev Sends Congratulatory Cable to Salih C 4 1/A12

EGYPT

Foreign Minister Kamil on Egyptian Peace Plan D 1 1/A13
Interviewed by Cairo Radio D 1 1/A13
On Talks With Owen D 3 1/B1
Spokesman Denies Reports on New Round of Talks D 3 1/B1
As-Sadat Returns From Khartoum OAU Conference D 4 1/B2
Discusses London Conference D 5 1/B3
AL-AHRAM Says Atherton Due in Egypt 28 July D 6 1/B4
President as-Sadat To Speak on 22, 26 July D 6 1/B4
ASU Central Committee To Receive File on Discussions D 6 1/B4
Egyptian Journalists Reportedly Banned From Travel D 6 1/B4

JORDAN

Husayn Leaves for Damascus for Talks With Al-Asad F 1 1/B5
Holds Talks F 1 1/B5
Returns Home F 1 1/B5
PRC Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Arrives in Amman F 2 1/B6
UN Envoy Leaves Amman Following 1-Day Visit F 2 1/B6
UN Delegate Says U.S.-Soviet Statement Basis for Peace [AD-DUSTUR 21 Jul] F 2 1/B6

LEBANON

Butrus Discusses Waldheim's Message, Other Issues [Voice of Lebanon] G 1 1/B7
Incidents Reported in Various Parts of Lebanon [Voice of Lebanon] G 2 1/B8
Two Killed in Tyre G 2 1/B8
RPG's Fired at Deputy's House G 2 1/B8
Robert Franjiyah Determined To Uphold Arabism, Unity G 2 1/B8

SYRIA

King Husayn Arrives, Holds Meeting With Al-Asad H 1 1/B9
Prime Ministers Meet H 1 1/B9
Al-Ahmar Receives Visiting DPRK Delegation H 1 1/B9
Official Talks Begin H 1 1/B9
SANA Reports Information Minister Ahmad's BBC Interview H 2 1/B10
TISHRIN Comments on Results of Leeds Meeting H 3 1/B11
Qatari Commerce, Economy Minister Ends Visit, Leaves H 4 1/B12

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Boumediene Calls For Dialog With France I 1 1/B13
[EL MOUDJAHID 14-15 Jul] I 1 1/B13

LIBYA

Jallud Defines Libyan Attitude Toward Terrorism I 1 1/B13
At-Turayki Meets With African Leaders in Khartoum I 2 1/B14
AL-FIKR AS-SIYASI: U.S. Indulges in Terrorism [26 Jun] I 2 1/B14

MAURITANIA

Commander in Chief of Armed Forces Appointed I 4 1/C2
Military Committee Constitutional Charter Published I 4 1/C2

SUDAN

President Numayri Receives Nyerere, Boumediene I 5 1/C3

TUNISIA

Foreign Minister Meets Presidents Senghor, Tolbert I 5 1/C3

ISRAEL

Dayan Makes Airport Statement on Return Home N 1 1/C4
AFP Report N 1 1/C4
Begin on Allowing Peres-As-Sadat Meeting N 2 1/C5

Begin: No Substantive Differences With Weizman	N	2	1/C5
Begin Comments on Relations With As-Sadat [POST 21 Jul]	N	3	1/C6
Rabin Calls for Israel, Jordan To Manage W. Bank [POST 21 Jul]	N	3	1/C6
Labor Party Reacts to Begin Refusal to Peres	N	4	1/C7
Labor Party Makes 'Unprecedented Attack' on Begin	N	4	1/C7
Further on Attack	N	5	1/C8
Likud Ministers Angered by Attacks on Begin	N	5	1/C8
POST on 'Vociferous Feuding' in Cabinet [20 Jul]	N	5	1/C8

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Taraki Comments on Internal Issues, Nonalinement	S	1	1/C10
PDP Central Committee Makes New Appointments	S	4	1/C13
GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Received by Taraki	S	5	1/C14
Received by Amin	S	5	1/C14
Meets With Shafi'i	S	5	1/C14
Delegation Holds Talks	S	5	1/C14
Trade Ministers Meet	S	6	1/D1

INDIA

Gandhi Says Janata Discord Will Cause Government's Fall	S	6	1/D1
Vajpayee: War With China Over Borders Will Not Occur	S	6	1/D1
Vajpayee Comments on Treatment of Hindus in Pakistan	S	7	1/D2
Bangladesh To Take Back 3,000 'Tribal Refugees' in India	S	7	1/D2

SRI LANKA

Government Acts Against Former Minister, Officials	S	7	1/D2

856-8-6 PrEx7.10:FBIS-MEA-78-141

FBIS-MEA-78-141
Friday
21 July 1978
Vol V No 141

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

4/6

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

BAGHDAD VOP: TRIPOLI OFFICE ATTACKED BY 'ARAFAT GROUP

JN2019402 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Text] A group of criminals belonging to Yasir 'Arafat's groups in Libya yesterday evening carried out a treacherous aggression against the official bureau of the Palestine national liberation movement--Fatah-Revolutionary Council--in Tripoli, Libya, using machineguns. The criminal attack resulted in the martyrdom of two strugglers from Fatah. They are hero martyr 'Imad ash-Shaykh Shakir and hero martyr Hassan. Another struggler was injured.

Five members of the attacking gang, which belongs to Yasir 'Arafat, were arrested. The investigating committee, formed jointly from the Libyan authorities and the Fatah movement-Revolutionary Council, is interrogating them about the treacherous attack.

The Fatah movement-Revolutionary Council will issue a detailed statement on this criminal deed by 'Arafat.

ARAB LIAISON OFFICE ON UNIFICATION OF PLO OFFICES

ID2101522 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Arab Liaison Office has issued a statement on the unification of the offices of Palestinian resistance groups in the Jamahiriyah which says:

The legitimate armed struggle waged by the sons of our Palestinian Arab people [words indistinct] the forces of evil in the world, the racist Zionism and world colonialism in the forefront, decrees that all honest strugglers in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance must unite their efforts and be determined to liberate completely the Palestinian soil and that the Palestinian rifles shall be aimed only in the direction of the joint enemy and that not a single drop of blood be shed except for the sake of the occupied land and for Arab glory and dignity.

On this ground and on the basis of the care that the Great 1 September Revolution shows for the well-being and solidity of the Palestinian revolution and in accordance with the PLO statement issued in Tripoli on 4 December 1977 concerning the unification of the Palestinian revolution groups and in affirmation of this unity, especially since the offices of the PLO have begun to eliminate each other, it has been decided to amalgamate offices of the Palestinian groups in the land of the Great 1 September Revolution in one office under the name: the PLO.

FATAH REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEETS UNDER 'ARAFAT

JN2018102 Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Text] The Revolutionary Council of the Fatah movement held an exceptional and urgent meeting last night in the presence of brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution, and members of the Central Committee of Fatah. During the meeting, the discussion dealt with recent developments in the Palestinian, Arab, local and international spheres.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE MEETS WITH CYPRIOT PRESIDENT

JN201830Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Text] The PLO representative in Nicosia, Zakariyyah 'Abd ar-Rahim, as instructed by brother Abu 'Ammar, payed a visit to Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou, during which he conveyed an oral message to the president from the commander in chief. The message stressed the PLO's continued support for the Cypriot Government and people in their struggle against the conspiracy of imperialism and its local agents. Our radio correspondent has learned that Cypriot President Kiprianou asked the PLO representative to convey an oral message of greetings to brother Abu 'Ammar and the PLO.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOVIET LEADERS

JN210705Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar received an important message today from the Soviet leaders. The Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, Comrade Aleksandr Soldatov, conveyed this message during his meeting with the commander in chief.

FATAH DELEGATION REPORTEDLY TO VISIT MOSCOW

NC201235Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1154 GMT 20 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 20 July--The Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM today reports that a delegation of the Palestine national liberation movement, Fatah, will go to Moscow next Wednesday. This will be the first visit by a delegation of this movement to the Soviet Union.

The Fatah delegation, according to the paper, will include Salah Khalaf, alias Abu 'Iyad, the number two man in the Fatah movement; and Fatah Central Committee members Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu Mazin; 'Ali Salih; and Khalid al-Hasan, alias Abu as-Sa'id.

The Kuwaiti paper said nothing about the nature of the delegation's visit to the Soviet Union or the subjects to be discussed there.

'ARAFAT SENDS CABLE OF CONDOLENCES TO BREZHNEV

JN201800Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 10 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar today sent the following cable of condolences to Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, on the death of Comrade Fedor Kulakov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee:

Comrade Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee:

On behalf of the PLO Executive Committee, and in my name and in the name of the Palestinian people and its revolutionaries, I express my deepest condolences to you and to all the comrades in the Politburo, the Central Committee and the party on the death of struggler Fedor Kulakov.

I am sure that the friendly Communist Party and the Soviet people, under your wise leadership, will remain capable of bringing to the march leaders and cadres who will continue the struggle until it achieves its task and ideals. I express my feelings of struggle and comradeship to you personally, to the party and to the Soviet people.

ARAB LEAGUE HOLDING CONTACTS WITH SUDAN'S NUMAYRI

NC202133Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad has stated that the Arab League is holding contacts with Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri to agree on the steps to be taken by the Arab Solidarity Committee to prepare the climate for holding an Arab summit conference, which will draw up a joint Arab action strategy in the coming stage.

The Arab League secretary general affirmed that the present stage requires that the Arab nation unify its ranks and restore its solidarity in order to confront the challenges facing it--challenges represented by Israel's refusal to implement the UN resolutions.

VOP: WEST BANK FARMERS DENIED EXPORT LICENSES

JN201845Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to Arab World 1600 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpt] Reports from the occupied territories say that Jordanian authorities have refused to grant export licenses to West Bank farmers. The authorities asked the farmers to present lists of their products to facilitate exportation. However, the Jordanian authorities are still delaying the issuance of export licenses, using as pretexts various illogical and unapplicable reasons, despite the passing of the harvest for some seasonal products, the one thing which will cause the most damage. In view of this, some of the Palestinian farmers contacted the Nabulus office of AL-FAJR paper. The farmers denounced the measures of the Jordanian authorities.

SAUDI ARABIA

KURT WALDHEIM ARRIVES IN AT-TA'IF 20 JULY

LD200935Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--Dr Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, arrived in At-Ta'if this morning from Khartoum on a brief visit to the kingdom. At the airport Kurt Waldheim was met by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and by a number of senior officials.

Received by Khalid

LD201036Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0920 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at 1200 today in At-Ta'if received UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. The meeting was attended by Prince Abdullah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, and by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

Holds Talks

LD201318Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1057 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the talks this morning between King Khalid and Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, dealt with the latest developments in the Middle East and the contacts made by the secretary general with the states concerned with the problem.

In a statement to SNA, Prince Sa'ud said that the talks concentrated on the Middle East issue in addition to other international topics of interest to the UN secretary general. The foreign minister added that during these talks, Dr Waldheim put forward his ideas on the issue and that the talks "were fruitful."

'UKAZ CALLS FOR UN ECONOMIC SANCTIONS AGAINST ISRAEL

LD201040Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0907 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Jidda--'UKAZ today called on international society--represented by its international organizations: the United Nations, the Security Council and other organizations--to impose economic sanctions on Israel and to suspend all assistance, as was done in the case of the racist Rhodesian Government, because of its terroristic policy in the maltreatment and eviction of the legitimate owners of the land.

In its editorial, the paper pointed to Israel's intransigent stance at the peace talks in the Middle East and its insistence on keeping the West Bank and Gaza. It said that Menahem Begin, the prime minister of the Zionist enemy, is still living with the mentality of the terrorist which he has lived with since the start of his life when he was accustomed to killing and to the eviction of peaceful Arabs and the usurpation of their land before 1948.

'UKAZ stressed that it was not logical for international society to accept this mentality from a prime minister who is supposed to represent a government which is committed to international charters and resolutions.

UAE

PETROLEUM MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT ON OIL PRICES

JN210752Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0615 GMT 21 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpt] Paris, 21 July--From the special correspondent of the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Paris--Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, has announced that the best way to preserve the purchasing power of the oil revenues is to establish a firm dollar, unlike the one in use, by means of a basket of currencies to back the dollar, on the condition that the dollar remains a standard unit for oil prices. He added that OPEC will be called into an extraordinary session if deterioration of the dollar's value continues. He further said that the topic of raising oil prices will be discussed in light of the world market situation.

This came in an exclusive statement Dr al-'Utaybah made to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in which he explained the UAE's stand on oil affairs and the UAE's role within the framework of OPEC.

Dr al-'Utaybah said that the UAE believes in the need to adopt moderate and balanced stands that can be defended and that can have no negative effects on any side or party. He added that oil prices are a sensitive topic which affect all world states, both developing and developed, and any decision taken in this regard will influence every individual. The UAE discerned the need to adopt a balanced stand regarding oil prices and other oil topics during the recent OPEC conference in Geneva.

STATISTICS ON 1977 CRUDE OIL EXPORTS ISSUED

JN142005Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 July--UAE crude oil exports totalled 724,166,806 barrels in 1977 compared with 710,050,771 in 1976. According to the latest statistics published here, the Emirate of Abu Dhabi exported a total of 599,578,803 barrels in 1977, that is 82.8 percent of the entire UAE export figure.

The Emirate of Dubai exported a total of 114,491,010 barrels, that is, 15.8 percent of the entire UAE export figure.

As for the Emirate of Sharjah, it exported a total of 10,096,993 barrels the same year, or 1.4 percent of the entire UAE export figure.

YEMEN--PDRY

INDUSTRY MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISITS TO GDR, CUBA

LD201206Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, Politburo member, industry minister and acting planning minister, has affirmed that Democratic Yemen's relations with the GDR, socialist CUBA and other socialist countries are increasingly strengthening and consolidating. He said that these relations served to promote the interests of the people of Democratic Yemen and those of the socialist states. He said this in a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY as he was about to leave Aden International Airport last night for the GDR, accompanied by brother Salim Salih Muhammad, Central Committee member and secretary for foreign relations of the Central Committee's Secretariat.

Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali stated that he was carrying two important letters respectively from brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Central Committee, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Politburo member and chairman of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers, addressed respectively to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the Council of State, and to Willi Stoph, GDR premier.

He said that he would be holding official and party talks with the leaders of the party and government in the GDR relating to strengthening and developing relations between the two states and parties.

Brothers 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali and Salih Muhammad will subsequently go to the socialist Republic of Cuba for a similar visit during which they will deliver a letter from brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the UPONF Central Committee, to Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. The brother politburo member, industry minister and acting planning minister, expressed the appreciation of UPONF and the revolutionary government for the deep, friendly relations linking Democratic Yemen with Cuba on the path [few words indistinct] against imperialism. He added that he would be holding official and party talks with party and government leaders in the socialist Republic of Cuba. During his stay in socialist Cuba he said he would be attending the 11th World Youth and Students Festival in response to an invitation he had received.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM ENDS VISIT

LD191918Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Aden this afternoon after a brief visit to Democratic Yemen during which he conveyed a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to brothers 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the United Political Organization-National Front Central Committee, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers, concerning the Arab situation in general and the exchange of views on this situation.

Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam had arrived in Aden earlier today, accompanied by brother Faiz Said, director of the Arab Department in the Syrian Foreign Ministry.

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH APPOINTS VICE PRESIDENT, OTHERS

JN201415Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Decree No 12 for 1978 by the president of the republic concerning the appointment of a vice president:

The president of the republic, in keeping with the permanent constitution and the constitutional declaration of 6 February 1978 on the formation of the Constituent People's Assembly and as amended by the constitutional declaration of 17 April 1978; and in keeping with the constitutional declaration of 22 April 1978 on the steps to be taken in conjunction with the decision of the Constituent People's Assembly to define the form of the presidential office, its powers and term; I decree:

Article 1. Brother Al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim 'Abdallah al-'Arashi shall be appointed vice president to the president of the republic.

Article 2. This decree is effective as of the day of its issuance and shall be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Issued in the Presidential Palace in San'a' on 15 Sha'ban 1398 of the Hegira corresponding to 20 July 1978.

[Signed] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

Decree No. 13 for 1978 by the president of the republic concerning the appointment of a director for the Presidential Office:

The president of the republic, in keeping with the permanent constitution and the constitutional declaration issued on 6 February 1978 forming the Constituent People's Assembly and as amended by the constitutional declaration of 17 April 1978; and in keeping with the constitutional declaration of 22 April 1978 on the steps to be taken in conjunction with the decision of the Constituent People's Assembly to define the form of the Presidential Office, its powers and term; I decree:

Article 1. Brother Lt Col Lutfi (?as-Sunai), shall be appointed director of the Presidential Office with the rank of minister.

Article 2. This decree is effective as of the day of its issuance and shall be published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Issued in the Presidential Palace in San'a' on 15 Sha'ban 1398 of Hegira corresponding to 20 July 1978.

[Signed] Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces

BREZHNEV SENDS CONGRATULATORY CABLE TO SALIH

JN201418Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Text] The president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces has received the following congratulatory cable:

To His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, San'a':

On the occasion of your election as president of the Yemen Arab Republic I convey my deepest congratulations. I take this opportunity to express my hope for the continuation of the successful development of the traditional friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic, for the prosperity of our countries and peoples and in the interest of world peace and security. I wish you success in assuming this distinguished office.

[Signed] Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

FOREIGN MINISTER KAMIL ON EGYPTIAN PEACE PLAN

NC201922Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Jul 78 NC

[Text] In a statement today Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil affirmed that the aim and philosophy of the Egyptian peace plan is completely different from the aim and philosophy of the Israeli plan. He noted that while the Egyptian peace plan is based on the need to end the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and restore the rights of the Palestinian people, the aim and philosophy of the Israeli plan is based on maintaining the occupation and denying the Palestinian people their rights.

Foreign Minister Kamil said that the Egyptian plan is based on international legality and the UN resolutions, particularly UN Security Council Resolution 242, while the Israeli plan springs from a vacuum, as if the problem started today.

Asked about the status of Jerusalem in the Egyptian and Israeli plans and whether this subject was discussed at the Leeds conference, Foreign Minister Kamil said: Our plan is clear and frank. It calls for complete withdrawal from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. We insisted and affirmed that this include Jerusalem because it is part of the Arab territories Israel occupied in 1967.

Foreign Minister Kamil added that Egypt attended the London conference in response to a proposal from U.S. President Jimmy Carter after Egypt had submitted its own peace plan. The United States contacted Egypt to explain that Israel was seeking certain clarifications and more details about the Egyptian plan for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The United States suggested that it would be better if Egypt could explain these points. Hence, the United States suggested the London conference. We agreed to attend this conference on the basis that we would be accepting a proposal by President Carter so that we could explain a plan we had submitted, and hence the conference was held.

Explaining Egypt's views on security, Foreign Minister Kamil said: We are prepared to go as far as possible concerning the security guarantees. We have stressed that security can be achieved through the establishment of neighborly relations. This requires a frank and clear commitment by Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories.

Foreign Minister Kamil said: Israel's response to Egypt's clarifications has been confined to what Dayan said; that is, he listened attentively to our plan and to our answers to Israel's questions. Dayan said that he would return to Israel to explain everything to the Israeli Cabinet.

Interviewed by Cairo Radio

NC202116Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 20 Jul 78 NC

[Radio reporter's interview with Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil in London on 20 July--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency, what is your assessment of the London talks? Have these talks produced positive results or does the gap still exist between the two sides?

[Answer] The Leeds Castle meeting was in response to an invitation from U.S. President Carter.

The meeting was an opportunity for us to explain the Egyptian plan for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the Palestinian people's rights. It is known very well that Egypt submitted this plan to Israel through the United States. The Americans believed that it would have been more appropriate if we explained our plan and its aim to the Israelis directly. I believe that this was a useful process because the Israeli side did not find any gaps in our plan. The Israelis tried to submit their old autonomy plan that was submitted to us at the Ismailia meeting in December and that was rejected then, because through this plan withdrawal and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people would not have been achieved.

Our plan, as is known--I am not going to explain it now--is based on a sound balance between Israel's withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza and achieving the Palestinian people's rights, on one hand, and agreeing on security measures that would insure security for the two sides, on the other.

[Question] Was it agreed that there should be another round of talks between the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel and the U.S. secretary of state?

[Answer] There was no agreement on this. We have stated our stand and it is known. The instructions I received before going to the meeting were clear. The instructions I had were that if the Israeli side showed a positive readiness to raise the subject, I could commit myself to another meeting. However, What happened was that the Israeli side--although it did not reject our plan--Minister Dayan said that he was going to convey our ideas and clarifications of the Egyptian plan to the Israeli Government. Our attitude is that another meeting will depend on Israel's position in the future. There is no commitment, neither to the date nor to the venue of the next meeting.

[Question] Your Excellency, Mr Minister: How about the U.S. role? I mean what was the U.S. role at the talks?

[Answer] We consider the United States a full partner to these talks in view of its special relationship with Israel, in view of its good relations with us, and in view of the enormity of its influence on Israel or of the prospects of its influence on Israel. The United States had accepted playing the role of full partner. Consequently, arrangements were made for the London meeting. Their efforts are continuing in urging the Israeli side to adopt a positive stand which might possibly lead to peace in the area.

[Question] Your Excellency, Mr Minister: U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance stated at the press conference which he held yesterday at the conclusion of the talks that he will visit the area within the next 2 weeks. Furthermore, he has asked Atherton to be present in the area. What is the objective of this presence and on which basis will the visit to the area take place?

[Answer] The basis is their participation which we have noted; that is, that they play the role of a full partner in these discussions. They also constantly work to push the positions [of the parties to the talks] forward. Consequently, U.S. Secretary Vance will come to the area. I think that he will contact Egypt; he will contact Israel, and it is possible that he will contact other Arab sides. In view of these contacts, he will present the situation to us, and we will adopt our position on the basis of this presentation.

[Question] Our final question, Mr Minister, is about Your Excellency's meeting with British Foreign Secretary David Owen. Can you tell us what went on at this meeting?

[Answer] The meeting was an opportunity to explain what went on at the Leeds Castle meetings. I briefed him on the proceedings of these meetings, and I also explained to him the Egyptian plan, the balance on which it rests, and that the Egyptian plan is the sound and scrupulous application of Resolution 242, which calls for withdrawal from the occupied territories in return for providing the required security safeguards. In other words, this was an opportunity to explain the situation.

On Talks With Owen

NC210756Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0417 GMT 21 Jul 78 NC

[Text] London, 20 July--Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil has underlined the need for the European states and the United States to play their role in bringing about the implementation of the UN resolutions related to the achievement of a peaceful solution for the Middle East crisis.

In a statement to MENA, Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil said that the discussions he held this evening with British Foreign Secretary David Owen centered especially on the Middle East issue and the recently held meetings at Leeds Castle, England. Kamil added that he had informed the British foreign secretary of what went on at the Leeds meetings and that he had stressed to Owen the need for the European states and the United States to urge Israel to implement the UN resolutions on the Middle East problem.

Kamil noted that at their meeting this evening, he had explained to the British foreign secretary that there is no room for talking about the Israeli plan because it conflicts with all the UN resolutions related to the Middle East problem, whereas the Egyptian peace plan is fundamentally based on these resolutions.

The Egyptian foreign minister said that he made it clear to David Owen that Egypt would be ready to enter into a dialog as long as it is useful. He said that we need not be drawn into futile talks aimed at maneuvering and added that it is imperative for Israel to change its attitude and present new elements.

SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTS ON NEW ROUND OF TALKS

NC201545Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Jul 78 NC

[Text] The spokesman of the Egyptian delegation to the Leeds Castle meetings has stated that what has been published and broadcast about an agreement to hold a new round of discussions between Egypt and Israel is untrue. In a statement to the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY, the spokesman underlined the following points about the Leeds meetings:

1. The Egyptian delegation to the meeting was able to make the Egyptian plan the main subject of discussions.

2. The Egyptian delegation explained at the discussions that it would be futile to try to find common points between the Egyptian and Israeli plans on the basis that the philosophy and aim of the two plans are completely different.

Whereas the Egyptian plan is based on Israel's withdrawal and on solving the Palestinian problem within an Arab framework on the basis of the rights of the Palestinian people, the Israeli plan aims at consolidating and perpetuating the occupation and at refusing to acknowledge the rights of the Palestinian people.

The spokesman of the Egyptian delegation said that Egypt has declared from the first moment its complete rejection of the Israeli plan, which is completely inconsistent with UN Resolution 242 and all the principles of international law, international legality and justice.

3. The Israeli delegation's position at the Leeds meetings confirms once more that the stands of the Israeli Government are still an obstacle in the way of making any progress toward the just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

4. The Egyptian delegation has not committed itself to any future meetings; consequently, the date and venue of a second meeting, on which there has been no agreement, have not been discussed. Egypt will remain in touch with the U.S. side using diplomatic channels or relying on the next two visits of Alfred Atherton and Cyrus Vance to the area to consider ways of overcoming the obstacles which Israel is placing along the road of peace.

5. Egypt has always adhered to its position, which is based on the following principles:

A. The desire to achieve a just and peaceful settlement;

B. It would be possible to achieve peace, establish normal and neighborly relations and provide security for all parties, if Israel, in accordance with the UN resolutions, adheres to the line that territory and sovereignty cannot be infringed upon. Accordingly, Israel must withdraw from all the territories occupied in 1967 and recognize the need to solve the Palestinian issue in all its aspects on the basis of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination.

Concluding his statement, the spokesman said: The Egyptian position is receiving unanimous support because it is in accord with the principles which the world has agreed upon and which are the only ones that can achieve peace, security and prosperity for all peoples.

AS-SADAT RETURNS FROM KHARTOUM OAU CONFERENCE

NC201848Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 20 Jul 78 NC

[Text] At 1630 today President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat returned home from Khartoum after participating in the activities of the 15th African summit conference which is being held in the Sudanese capital.

The president was welcomed by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Mamduh Salim and senior state officials. On his arrival the president said that he cannot tell whether the London conference has failed or succeeded before Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil returns and submits a report to his excellency.

In a statement to foreign newsmen after his return, President as-Sadat affirmed that Israel must submit new elements before any future meetings are held. He added that he gave instructions to this effect to the foreign minister.

Discusses London Conference

NC210652Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0032 GMT 21 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 July--President Anwar as-Sadat has stated that he cannot tell whether the London conference has failed or succeeded until Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil returns and submits a report to his excellency about what was done there.

In a statement he made to the correspondents of foreign newspapers following his return to Cairo today, President as-Sadat affirmed that it is imperative for Israel to submit new elements before any future meetings are held. He said that he gave instructions to this effect to the foreign minister.

Answering a question asked by a journalist, he said that his upcoming meeting with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman in Alexandria was agreed upon in Salzburg.

The foreign correspondents surrounded President as-Sadat on his arrival at Cairo airport. They wanted to know his impressions following the end of the London talks and asked whether he believes there is a possibility that the talks with the Israelis will be continued.

President as-Sadat said: I will wait for Foreign Minister Kamil to return. I believe he will return tomorrow to submit a report to me. Before this happens, I really cannot make any statement because I must understand the whole picture.

Question: Can you determine whether the London conference has succeeded or failed? Has anything been achieved there?

Answer: I cannot say at this moment that it has succeeded or failed. After I meet Minister Kamil, I will be able to tell what has happened.

Question: Will meetings be held in Al-'Arish or with Weizman in Alexandria, as had been proposed prior to the London talks?

Answer: Well, as Minister Kamil has explained, for new meetings to be held there should be new elements. About Weizman's visit to Alexandria, we agreed on it in Salzburg. I do not know whether the Israeli Cabinet will permit him to make the visit. However, we agreed on it in Salzburg.

Question: Do you expect that when U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrives in the area the Israelis will agree on new elements?

Answer: I believe that the efforts of Mr Vance and the United States are extremely essential in this phase.

Question: Do you hope that the United States will put forward its own proposals at this time?

Answer: Let us hope for this and let us wait for the very near future.

Question: You always say that you want the United States to be a full partner to the negotiations. Do you have any commitment on President Carter's part that he will indeed become a full partner?

Answer: He advocated this when he embarked on his initiative for convening the London conference. By so doing, he has played his role as a full partner, and we are waiting for Vance's arrival to explore the upcoming step.

AL-AHRAM SAYS ATHERTON DUE IN EGYPT 28 JULY

NC210835Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0815 GMT 21 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 July--The newpaper AL-AHRAM says today that U.S. roving ambassador Alfred Atherton will arrive in Egypt on 28 July to begin a new tour of the Middle East region.

AL-AHRAM adds that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is due in Egypt 2 weeks later in the hope of promoting another meeting between Egypt and Israel.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT TO SPEAK ON 22, 26 JULY

NC210730Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 21 Jul 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo's newspapers report today that President Anwar as-Sadat will deliver an important political speech at the ASU Central Committee meeting tomorrow. He will also deliver another speech during the celebrations to be held by Alexandria University on Wednesday evening concerning the 26th anniversary of the July revolution.

ASU CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO RECEIVE FILE ON DISCUSSIONS

NC201312Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 20 Jul 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat will deliver an important political speech at the meeting which the ASU Central Committee will hold as part of its ordinary session in the Central Committee's hall at 1100 on Saturday.

The ASU Central Committee has prepared a file containing the results of the discussions held by the parties, trade unions, universities, unions and associations, newspapers and other departments on President as-Sadat's statement during the Central Committee's last meeting. The file will be distributed to the members of the Central Committee when they attend the meeting at 1000 [as heard] this Saturday.

EGYPTIAN JOURNALISTS REPORTEDLY BANNED FROM TRAVEL

NC191055Y Doha QNA in Arabic 1032 GMT 19 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 19 July--The newpaper AL-AHALI, organ of the Egyptian leftwing party, today reports that another group of Egyptian journalists has been banned from traveling outside the country. The group includes leftist journalists Lutfi al-Khuli and Muhammad 'Awdah.

The paper says that these two journalists are not connected with the previous declaration prohibiting seven leading authors and journalists from leaving Egypt, pending the conclusion of the investigation by the socialist prosecutor. These include Husayn Fahmi, Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal, Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad, Ahmad Hamrush, Raridah an-Naqqash, Salah 'Isa and Ahmad Fu'ad Najm.

HUSAYN LEAVES FOR DAMASCUS FOR TALKS WITH AL-ASAD

JN201010Y Amman Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn left for Damascus today for talks with President Hafiz al-Asad on the various aspects of the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem. The talks will also deal with ways to consolidate the Arab stand and to support Arab rights.

Holds Talks

JN201550Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and President Hafiz al-Asad held a meeting at the guests' palace immediately after his majesty's arrival in Damascus at noon today. Attending the meeting on the Jordanian side were Mudar Badran, prime minister; Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs; and the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus. On the Syrian side, the meeting was attended by Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, minister of foreign affairs; Adib Milhim, minister of state for presidential affairs; and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

Later, His Majesty King Husayn and President al-Asad continued their meeting at the Presidential Palace while the members of the Jordanian and Syrian sides held a meeting at the Prime Ministry.

During these meetings, the two sides made a comprehensive assessment of the current Arab position and Arab issues, the foremost of which are the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the Palestinian cause. The discussion also dealt with ways to consolidate Arab steadfastness in the face of Israeli aggression and ways to bolster joint Arab action and the steadfastness in the forthcoming stage. In addition, the two sides made a comprehensive review of the Arab and international situation. Their talks also dealt with their fraternal relations and ways to promote coordination and cooperation between them in various sectors.

President Hafiz al-Asad today gave a luncheon in honor of His Majesty King Husayn which was attended by the delegation accompanying his majesty and senior Syrian officials.

Returns Home

JN201835Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn and the delegation accompanying him returned to Amman this evening following a brief visit to Syria. His majesty was received at Amman airport by His Highness Prince Muhammad, Princes 'Abdallah and Faysal and the commander in chief of the armed forces. The Syrian ambassador in Amman returned on the same plane.

His majesty was seen off upon departure from Damascus by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, the prime minister, senior Syrian officials and the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus.

PRC FOREIGN TRADE DEPUTY MINISTER ARRIVES IN AMMAN

JN201648Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 20 July--Chia Shih, PRC deputy minister of industry and foreign trade [title as received], arrived in Amman from Damascus today at the head of a trading delegation on a 4-day visit to Jordan.

Chia Shih stated to JNA that he will hold talks with officials in the Industry and Trade Ministry on consolidating trade relations between Jordan and the PRC.

UN ENVOY LEAVES AMMAN FOLLOWING 1-DAY VISIT

JN201652Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Roberto Guyer, assistant to the secretary general of the United Nations, left Amman today following a 1-day visit to Jordan. During the visit he discussed the Jordanian stand toward developments in the Middle East with Prime Minister Mudar Badran. He also met with Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim.

UN DELEGATE SAYS U.S.-SOVIET STATEMENT BASIS FOR PEACE

JN210748Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 21 Jul 78 pp 1, 13 JN

[Excerpt] AD-DUSTUR correspondent's dispatch--Jordan has affirmed that the U.S.-Soviet statement, which Jordan approved at the time, remains the sound basis without which no genuine or lasting peace can be achieved. This was announced yesterday by Dr Hazim Nusaybah, Jordan's permanent delegate to the United Nations. Dr Nusaybah participated in the meeting between Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim with Mr Roberto Guyer, assistant to the UN secretary general, and Gen Enzio Siilasvuo, chief coordinator of UN forces in the Middle East, and the delegation accompanying them.

In a statement to AD-DUSTUR, Dr Nusaybah said that Mudar Badran affirmed that this declaration [U.S.-Soviet statement], which Jordan approved at the time, remains the sound basis without which no genuine or lasting peace can be achieved.

BUTRUS DISCUSSES WALDHEIM'S MESSAGE, OTHER ISSUES

NC2013202Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 20 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Following his contacts and meetings at his office in the Foreign Ministry today, Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus spoke about several issues in the light of his contacts with Syrian officials and other diplomats. He said: The message of UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, which was conveyed to me by his personal representative, John Saunders, deals with the secretary's views on the question of the south and anticipated developments. It also deals with the gist of his discussions in the Syrian capital with Syrian officials and the Palestinian resistance regarding this question. In his message, Waldheim expresses hope for exemplary cooperation between the Lebanese authorities and the UN forces because this would benefit Lebanon and would help save the mission of the UN forces in the south. He also hopes that the Lebanese Government will fully respond on more than one level to the requirements of the current stage.

Asked about the visit of Minister Khaddam to Beirut and whether there has been a telephone contact with him, Minister Butrus said: My colleague, Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, contacted me last night at midnight after his return from Yemen. He told me that on his return to Damascus, he had been surprised to learn that King Husayn had decided to make a 24-hour visit to Syria together with his prime minister, his foreign minister and the chief of the Royal Court. Therefore, Minister Khaddam must be present in Damascus together with senior Syrian officials to attend the Syrian-Jordanian talks. This is why Minister Khaddam cannot come to Lebanon today or tomorrow morning, as was expected. Moreover, Khaddam must visit Denmark for 2 or 3 days before the nonalined states conference in Belgrade. He therefore finds it necessary to leave Damascus tomorrow to make this trip. Minister Butrus added: In view of the above-mentioned developments, Minister Khaddam will visit Lebanon after the Belgrade conference, that is to say in 1 week. As soon as he returns from Belgrade, Minister Khaddam will contact me to agree on the date of his visit to Lebanon. This shows that Minister Khaddam was forced to postpone his visit to Lebanon this week for compelling reasons beyond the control of Lebanon or Syria.

Asked about the diplomatic appointments which the cabinet approved yesterday, Minister Butrus said: Yesterday the cabinet approved a draft plan on diplomatic appointments involving 50 ambassadors. In line with the routine practice and rules, the Foreign Ministry cannot announce these appointments until it receives the approval of the countries to which the ambassadors have been appointed. He added that the Foreign Ministry's General Secretariat today began contacts with the capitals to ask them to approve the accredition of the ambassadors appointed to these countries.

Minister Butrus then said: I hope these appointments will lead to more activity and ease in the Lebanese diplomatic service. We are in dire need of this, particularly at the present stage. Butrus further said: These appointments are necessary because most ambassadors have been serving abroad, often in the same place, for a long time. They can no longer be useful where they are.

Asked about the reported disagreement in the cabinet, Butrus said: When I read the morning papers' reports about differences among government members on certain points and the army, I was taken by complete surprise. I can very simply and sincerely say that yesterday's cabinet session was held in an atmosphere of full calm and amity.

There have been no differences among the ministers on these issues. On the contrary, the atmosphere was generally positive. There is understanding of the need to find common factors which will enable the government to translate the message of his excellency the president into positive and tangible deeds. I hope the people will not heed the rumors. Some might have a reason for spreading their rumors and others might believe these rumors simply because they are unaware of the facts.

INCIDENTS REPORTED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF LEBANON

Two Killed in Tyre

NC201201Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 20 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Early today an explosive charge went off at a post of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] in Al-Bass camp in Tyre. Two persons, who were guarding the post, were killed and another was wounded. The PFLP members in the camp have been put on alert and Fatah has been accused of placing the charge at the post.

RPG's Fired at Deputy's House

NC201650Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 20 Jul 78 NC

[Text] A report from the north indicates that armed men today fired two RPG's at the house of Al-Kurah Deputy Fu'ad Ghusun in Kusba. One of the grenades exploded causing some material damage.

ROBERT FRANJIYAH DETERMINED TO UPHOLD ARABISM, UNITY

JN182032Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 18 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Ihdin--Robert Sulayman Franjiyah has said that the Lebanese people cannot relinquish Lebanon's Arabism and unity. He affirmed that the citizens in Zgharta are determined to liberate Lebanon from Israel's agents, represented by the Phalangist and Sham'unist gangs.

In a statement to the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH, Robert Sulayman Franjiyah spoke about the link between Lebanese and Syrian security. He said that this link is obvious and is confirmed by all past events. It cannot be ignored. Franjiyah said that the roots of Sham'unist-Phalangist terrorism extend far into the past.

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES, HOLDS MEETING WITH AL-ASAD

JN201400Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn held a meeting at the Presidential Palace at 1200 today. His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal arrived in Damascus at 1115 today and President Hafiz al-Asad was at the head of those who received him at the airport.

Prime Ministers Meet

JN201442Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Prime Minister 'Ali al-Halabi held a meeting this afternoon with the Jordanian prime minister. Attending the meeting on the Syrian side were 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs; Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Adib Milhim, minister of state for presidential affairs; and 'Abd al-Karim as-Sabbagh, Syrian ambassador in Amman. On the Jordanian side, the meeting was attended by Ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Court; Hasan Ibrahim, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Nabih an-Nimr, Jordanian ambassador in Damascus.

AL-AHMAR RECEIVES VISITING DPRK DELEGATION

JN191705Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 19 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, received at noon today DPRK vice president and member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party Pak Song-chol and the delegation accompanying him.

During the meeting they reviewed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Korean Workers Party and the two friendly countries. They expressed their profound satisfaction with the growth and development of these relations in a manner that serves the struggle of the two peoples and their joint interest. They also reviewed issues of joint interest and the Middle East situation. Views were identical on all the issues reviewed, and particularly on the Middle East situation. It was emphasized that a just and durable peace in the Middle East cannot be achieved unless Israel withdraws totally from all occupied Arab land and unless the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including their rights to self-determination and to establish an independent state, are recognized.

Official Talks Begin

JN192010Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 19 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Damascus--Official Syrian Arab-Korean talks began at 1800 today in the prime minister's office. The Syrian Arab side was headed by Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and the DPRK side by Pak Song-chol, member of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and vice president of the DPRK. In today's session the relations of cooperation between the two countries in all areas were reviewed. The two sides also discussed the means to strengthen these relations and develop them in the interest of the two peoples, particularly in the economic, agricultural and industrial sectors and in the field of technical cooperation.

A SANA correspondent has learned that the views of the two sides were identical on the need to strengthen and develop these relations in implementation of the instructions of His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and President Kim Il-song. The two sides will hold another session next Saturday evening to follow up the discussion of the topics agreed upon in today's session.

SANA REPORTS INFORMATION MINISTER AHMAD'S BBC INTERVIEW

JN201620Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 20 July 78 JN

[Text of interview granted by Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad to BBC correspondent David Lee--time and place not given]

[Excerpts] Damascus, 20 July--Question: What are the facts surrounding President Sarkis' resignation and what is Syria's plan of action in Lebanon?

Answer: In order to answer this question, I would like to explain two points. The first is that Syria's aims in Lebanon are the same aims that existed at the beginning of the Lebanese crisis and have continued from the beginning of Syria's initiative and sacrifices to stop the internecine war among our Lebanese brothers. These aims are:

1. To prevent the division of Lebanon, regardless of the effort or sacrifice;

2. To establish peace and security in Lebanon;

3. To preserve the Palestinian resistance; and

4. To help our Lebanese brothers in reconstructing and building Lebanon.

These are the aims for which Syria entered Lebanon and they remain Syria's aims today, for Syria's stand is firm and unchanging.

The second point concerns the Lebanese president's resignation. The president, together with some other Lebanese officials, announced his intention to resign. Syria, through President Hafiz al-Asad, urged him to change his decision and counselled patience. Syria assured him that it would always support the legitimate Lebanese authorities to the greatest possible extent and would always be on the side of any decision that was in the interest of the Lebanese state and its legitimate authorities.

Question: Are the Arab Deterrent Forces intending to strike at the Christian militias?

Answer: It is wrong to say that the Phalangist and the Sham'un'ist gangs represent the Christian militias, because they represent only a small part of the Lebanese people, a rather small part of the Maronite community itself. Past circumstances led to the establishment of the armed militias and these militias were formed at the expense of the Lebanese authorities and their power. If it is natural for these militias to defend their privileges, then it follows that the Lebanese state should defend Lebanon--the Lebanese state and the Lebanese people--as a whole. It is only natural to look at Lebanon as a whole and not simply at an area in Beirut governed by armed gangs.

Any group which attempts to divide Lebanon, deal with Israel and stand against the Lebanese state will be strongly confronted by Syria. The situation in Lebanon is now improved and it is difficult for the agents to reignite the situation. When the phalangists, in cooperation with Israel, created the explosive situation in Beirut, all Lebanese communities stood against them. Now, the inhabitants of eastern Beirut are carrying out organized action against the Phalangist power in eastern Beirut.

Question: It has been said that Syria is currently encountering pressure because of the recent events in Lebanon. What is your opinion?

Answer: The Syrian forces within the Arab Deterrent Forces are under orders from the Lebanese Government. The Lebanese Government can militarily destroy the outlaws, because this is an internal issue. No one in the world has the right to interfere in the decisions of the Lebanese Government and its internal orders, because this would be tantamount to an aggression against an independent state and a member of the United Nations. Concerning your suggestion that there are threats against Syria, I affirm that the Syrian decision stems from the national interests of the Syrian people and the pan-Arab interests of the Arab nation and from no where else. Syria will absolutely reject any threat or pressure.

In a reply to another question, Minister Iskandar Ahmad said: Syria did not provoke anyone but only reacted against aggression. The Syrian Army has but one task, whether in Beirut or in the Golan, namely, the defense of Arab interests and the defense of Arab rights. The Syrian Army's tasks in Beirut extend also to Israel and Israeli aggression and Israeli racism and expansion.

TISHRIN COMMENTS ON RESULTS OF LEEDS MEETING

JN210735Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 21 Jul 78 JN

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Others Change Their Stands, But Not Syria," TISHRIN notes that the foreign ministers of the Egyptian regime and Israel under the supervision of the United States came out with nothing new, not even on the level of the formulas required for a bilateral settlement between the As-Sadat regime and Israel. Washington quarters say that the purpose of the meeting, which was arranged by U.S. diplomacy in a quick operation to help the trouble-plagued As-Sadat regime, was to make the dialog between As-Sadat and Israel appear to be continuing, because a failure or cessation of the dialog would embarrass all sides.

Although various grave and objective comments admit that the road of direct As-Sadat-Israeli negotiations will not be conducive to a comprehensive settlement, the United States intends to send Atherton and Vance to the region in an attempt to bridge the gap between Israel and As-Sadat. Meanwhile, through the tongue of Moshe Dayan Israel propagates information about positive aspects of the Leeds meeting. At the same time the Egyptian newspapers rewrote their articles to change the language of optimism into that of casting doubts and suggesting a negative stand.

TISHRIN goes on to say: Despite the current activity in the anti-Arab front, what has taken place so far refutes the allegation that the United States is able to claim that all matters taking place in the Middle East will remain under its umbrella. It also affirms that Syria and the forces of steadfastness and confrontation are so strong, influential and capable that they are actively influencing events in the region to such an extent that they are able to prevent the success of any solution which they do not approve of or which does not agree with the interests of the Arabs.

Whatever steps are taken by the sides that participated in the conspiracy of trying to impose capitulation on the Arabs, Syria's stand toward the basic matters related to the Middle East situation will not change.

A just and lasting peace based on the principles of withdrawal and of restoration of the national rights of the Palestinian people has always been one of the basic aims of Syrian policy. This peace will also remain its aim in the future.

TISHRIN concludes its commentary by saying: For the sake of this peace Syria's efforts will be in harmony with those of the United Nations and all forces that are concerned about a just and lasting peace. However, Syria can never support defeatist and capitulationist trends, or relinquish its struggle to overthrow such trends in the Arab homeland, establish real Arab solidarity directed against the enemy, and attain a strategic balance with the Israeli enemy.

QATARI COMMERCE, ECONOMY MINISTER ENDS VISIT, LEAVES

JN200941Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 20 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Shaykh Nasir ibn Khalid Al Thani, Qatari minister of commerce and economy, left Damascus this morning for home at the end of a visit to Syria. During the visit, he participated in the Damascus international fair's silver jubilee celebrations. He also held discussions with Syrian officials on developing economic relations between the two fraternal countries.

ALGERIA

BOUMEDIENE CALLS FOR DIALOG WITH FRANCE

LD210859Y Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 14-15 Jul 78 p 1 LD

[APS report: "President Houari Boumediene Sends Congratulatory Message to President Giscard d'Estaing"]

[Text] Algiers--To mark Frances' national day, President Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and chairman of the Council of the Revolution, sent the following congratulatory message to President Giscard d'Estaing:

"Mr President, on the occasion of France's national day it gives me pleasure to convey Algeria's, its people's and its leaders' cordial congratulations to the French people, their government and you yourself. Because of the great ideals which it upheld and the enduring messages of freedom and justice which it conveyed to the world, the historic event which France commemorates today symbolizes the perennial desires of all peoples. In particular, it provides today an opportunity for your people and ours to appraise the new demands of the times through which we are living, demands of which, as I know, you are especially mindful.

"I would like to express the firm belief that the importance of the interests which Algeria and France have in common and which, despite any differences, are only natural, will encourage us to add dimension of a trustful and effective dialog which is so necessary for developing Algerian-French relations in depth and so useful for furthering the cause of justice, peace and stability in our region to a cooperation which has resources that are far from being exhausted by our two countries.

"I profoundly believe that you attach to such dialog an importance commensurate with what is at stake and with the hopes for our two peoples and for the peoples in the west Mediterranean region.

"While expressing again my best wishes for the prosperity of the French people and Your Excellency's happiness in connection with this great event, I would like to convey to you, Mr President, the assurance of great respect on my part."

Abdelaziz Bouteflika, member of the Council of the Revolution and foreign minister, has sent a similar message to his French opposite number.

LIBYA

JALLUD DEFINES LIBYAN ATTITUDE TOWARD TERRORISM

LD201000Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] New Delhi--Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud held a press conference at the Presidential Palace in New Delhi. It was attended by a large number of information officials, representatives of Indian radio and television, chief editors and correspondents of world news agencies in New Delhi.

Speaking about international terrorism, Major Jallud stressed that the Jamahiriyah has various laws and penalties against all kinds of terrorism because our Islamic religion, which is the religion of affection, freedom and peace, stands against terrorism.

He also underlined that the Jamahiriyah had not been and would not be a refuge for terrorists. If imperialist and Zionist propaganda had orchestrated their trumpets to cast doubt on our attitude toward just causes, chiefly the Palestinian cause and the liberation movements in Africa, we stress that it is the major Western powers which are exercising terrorism, whether by their forces, fleets or bombs, or by threatening from time to time to suspend peoples' food supplies. Terrorism is in fact being exercised by the imperialist states against the small nations. The assassination of President Ngouabi, the recruitment of mercenaries and their dispatch to invade Benin and Guinea, the overthrow of national governments and the forcing of peoples in these countries to yield again to colonialism, precisely this is terrorism.

Major Jallud went on to say: We continue to stand by the Palestinian people and by the liberation movements and uphold good and right everywhere. If this is terrorism, as colonialism claims, then we are with the Palestinians and all the liberation movements. We support the efforts of the United Nations to issue an international agreement to prevent terrorism, provided it contains a clause confirming that the struggle for freedom is not considered terrorism.

'Abd as-Salam Jallud emphasized that the Arab nation will liberate all their territories and that this does not mean that it will destroy the Jews. Jews and Arabs have coexisted for a long time, and Palestine does not mean the Arabs alone, but it also means the Jews who lived there before 1948--that is, before the arrival of the racist mercenaries from Germany, France and America.

AT-TURAYKI MEETS WITH AFRICAN LEADERS IN KHARTOUM

[Editorial Report WA] Tripoli JANA in English on 19 and 20 July reports the meetings of Libyan Secretary of Foreign Affairs 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki with other African leaders during the 15th African Summit Conference deliberations in Khartoum: President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea; President Antonio Agostinho Neto of Angola; Vice President 'Abu al-Qasim Muhammed Ibrahim of Sudan; Executive Council Chairman Joseph Lako of Sudan; President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria; President William Tolbert of Liberia; President Idi Amin of Uganda; President Juvenal Habrarimana of Rwanda; and Mr Joshua Nkomo of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

AL-FIKR AS-SIYAS: U.S. INDULGES IN TERRORISM

LD071748Y Tripoli AL-FIKR AS-SIYASI in Arabic 26 Jun 78 pp 12, 13 LD

[Ahmad al-Batrawi article: "U.S. Terrorism: Export of Mercenaries to the World Under the Guise of Businessmen and Advisers"]

[Excerpts] Wars are no longer confined to their old, conventional methods. For some time new kinds of wars have been spreading throughout the world, such as, for example, the kidnaping of leading officials and businessmen. This is in addition to the wars that mercenaries wage against progressive regimes in Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere.

The strange thing about colonialism is that it perpetrates all kinds of crimes in the world and yet tries, with the help of its propaganda, and its terrorist and repressive machines, to put the blame for all these actions on world revolutionary forces and movements in order to distort their image before the underdog peoples.

The United States, the leader of the world imperialist and colonialist movement, commits the ugliest crimes of murder and sabotage against innocent people and levels the ugliest accusations against the sons of those people who try to resist it and oppose it when it is unable to liquidate them. Look for the United States in every dirty war against liberated people. It is behind all wars, whether wars in the old sense or the modern sense; look for the puppets that the United States manipulates and uses to achieve its ends.

It is regrettable indeed that people which consider themselves advanced and civilized are the very people that indulge in the ugliest forms of killing, terror and destruction in the world.

To the colonialist countries terrorism means only one thing--the resistance of the attack by the liberation movements on the targets and establishments of their enemy. The CIA has coined this term and did all it can through its information media and other methods to give currency to its meaning.

The United States has forgotten the terror it practiced in Vietnam; it planted bombs on every inch of Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian territory but did not call this terror. It has recruited battalions of mercenaries to fight against progressive regimes but did not call this terror. It hatched conspiracies but it did not call them terror.

The only terror that the United States and the colonialist countries recognize as such is what the Palestinian Arab people carry out against the racist Zionist entity. The massacres the Zionist enemy committed against the sons of these people were considered nothing but civilized actions--actions intended to improve the character of the Arab people in Palestine and elsewhere.

A simple and unbiased look at what is happening in the world reveals that the United States finances international terror whether in Palestine, South Africa or elsewhere. Mercenaries have become a powerful weapon in the hands of the CIA, which has used them in attempts to overthrow progressive regimes in Benin, Angola and Guinea. The agency also provides mercenaries to the Zimbabwe racist regime in order to fight against the national liberation movements and launch aggressive actions against Zambia and Mozambique. It also recruits such mercenaries to suppress the African population's resistance to the racist regime in Namibia. The agency also exports them to all parts of the world under the guise of businessmen, advisers and the like.

Even U.S. presidents were not immune to the terror practiced by U.S. intelligence. Kennedy, whose assassination is becoming more mysterious every day, fell with the bullets of U.S. colonialist-imperialist terror and Zionist terror because of the conflict that was going on then.

In addition to the CIA and its role in assassinating presidents and leaders and hatching conspiracies, there is also the Defense Intelligence Agency which carries out dirty terrorist actions aimed at toppling regimes in Latin America and elsewhere. This agency is primarily of a military nature and was behind the fall of the former Argentian President Arturo Frondizi, Honduras President Roman Morales, Dominican President Juan Bosh, Ecuadorean Presidents Carlos Arozimena and Jose Marin Ibarra, Brazilian President Goulart, Guatemalan President Idigoras and the Mossadegh government in Iran following the nationalization of oil.

Thus we see that the source of terror is the United States and the colonialist countries while the people struggling for freedom and independence can be described as terrorist only in colonialist terms.

MAURITANIA

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ARMED FORCES APPOINTED

LD202012Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] It has been announced in Nouakchott that Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Hida Alef, member of the Military Committee for National Recovery, has been appointed commander in chief of the Mauritanian Armed Forces.

MILITARY COMMITTEE CONSTITUTIONAL CHARTER PUBLISHED

LD202222Y Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Constitutional Charter of the Military Committee for National Recovery [MCNR] was published this evening. Here is the text:

Considering the declaration issued on 10 July 1978 by the MCNR:

The armed forces, being aware of their responsibilities before the people, took over power on 19 July 1978 to save the country and the nation from ruin and division and to safeguard national unity and the state. They declare their intention to respect all international commitments made in the name of the state and to adhere to the principles mentioned in the declaration of human rights, the UN Charter, as well as those of the OAU and the Arab League.

Art 1--The 20 May 1961 constitution on the organization and the exercise of the constitutional and executive authorities has been abolished.

Art 2--The National Assembly and Mauritanian People's Party have been dissolved.

Art 3--The national armed forces will exercise authority through the MCNR.

Art 4--The MCNR holds the legislative authority, and it will plan and outline the general policy of the nation and direct and supervise the activity of the government.

Art 5--The MCNR will appoint its chairman in accordance with the regulations of the internal statute of the committee.

Art 6--Members of the MCNR are to be appointed by a resolution after deliberations of the committee.

Art 7--The MCNR's resolutions are to be taken by an absolute majority of its present members, and, in case of a tied vote, the vote of the chairman shall decide.

Art 8--The MCNR will meet in an ordinary session every 15 days and will hold an extraordinary session at the invitation of its chairman or at the request of one third of its members.

Art 9--The MCNR's chairman will exercise executive authority and take the initiative in drafting provisions of an executive nature which are taken after their approval by the MCNR.

Art 10--The MCNR's chairman will see to it that resolutions of the committee are implemented.

Art 11--The MCNR's chairman will head the government and appoint ministers to whom he grants some of his powers. They shall be responsible to him.

Art 12--The MCNR's chairman and head of the government will enjoy the authority of making civilian and military appointments. He shall be the supreme commander of the national armed forces and shall appoint ambassadors and plenipotentiary envoys to foreign states, shall receive the credentials of ambassadors and special envoys to this country, and shall sign and approve international charters and treaties after the MCNR has given its permission. He shall also exercise the right to pardon and to grant general pardons.

Art 13--A state of emergency may be declared by the MCNR's chairman.

Art 14--This charter will continue to be effective until new democratic institutions are established, and it can be supplemented--should the need arise--by constitutional resolutions.

Art 15--The orders and the bills already in force shall continue to be effective unless they are changed in accordance with the methods provided for in this charter.

Art 16--This charter shall be published at once and in the official gazette.

Drafted in Nouakchott on 10 July 1978.

Signed: Chairman of the MCNR, Lt Col Moustapha Ould Mohamed Saleck

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI RECEIVES NYERERE, BOUMEDIENE

LD211018Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 21 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic, yesterday evening received in his office in Friendship Hall His Excellency Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, who informed President Numayri of the results of his efforts to mediate between Sudan and Ethiopia. President Nyerere praised the stand of Sudan in this field. He affirmed that there were chances of solving the problem between Sudan and Ethiopia because there are many factors that will facilitate reaching a solution for these problems.

His excellency the president of the republic also received yesterday evening in his office in Friendship Hall His Excellency Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The two presidents discussed bilateral relations between Algeria and Sudan, the developments of Arab solidarity and President Numayri's continuing contacts with the Arab world. The two presidents also discussed African solidarity in the face of African problems and the solutions for these African problems.

TUNISIA

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS PRESIDENTS SENGHOR, TOLBERT

LD192258Y Tunis TAP in French 1500 GMT 19 Jul 78 LD

[Summary] Khartoum, TAP--Tunisian Foreign Minister Fitouri was received this morning by Presidents Senghor and Tolbert. During the two interviews there was an exchange of views on the work of the session of the OAU ministerial council, the issues which will be submitted to the African summit and the situation in Africa and the Middle East. Tunisia's relations with Senegal and Liberia were also discussed.

DAYAN MAKES AIRPORT STATEMENT ON RETURN HOME

TA201957Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Jul 78 TA

[Text] A few minutes ago Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan returned to Israel from the conference in Leeds Castle in England. Before leaving London, the foreign minister held a press conference in which he said that he is in favor of a continuation of the talks with Egypt, but only if the Egyptians did not set preconditions for the renewal of these talks. Mr Dayan added that, after the Egyptian reaction published today, he is not sure whether the talks will indeed be renewed. Political correspondent Elimelekh Ram spoke with the foreign minister at Ben-Gurion Airport. [begin videotape]

An official Egyptian spokesman announced this afternoon that no agreement had been reached at Leeds regarding an additional meeting for the continuation of the negotiations between Israel and Egypt. Does this view contradict the optimistic statements reported in Israel, particularly your optimistic statements, during the conference?

[Dayan] I do not know what was reported, but if it was reported that I said that there would be another meeting, then the reporting was incorrect . I am sure that the reporting was correct, and that what you are saying here was not reported. I was asked about this and I said that I knew that Secretary of State Vance announced that he would come in another 2 weeks with the aim of holding another meeting and that further on he also proposed broadening the forum of the meeting, not to carry out what is called shuttling in visits to Cairo and here, but to have a continuation of the talks that were held in London.

I said, and I am sure that this is what was published, that we had given a positive answer after I asked the prime minister about this, and I said that I had not heard a positive answer on the part of Egypt. If the Egyptians' reply in the negative and do not come, then there cannot be a meeting, but this is the problem for Mr Vance, the secretary of state. It is not we who determined, we did not propose and it was not we who announced that in another 2 weeks there would be a new meeting, but it was Secretary of State Vance who announced this after he heard from them that they were not committing themselves to this, and the question is, really, how the Egyptians will behave if Vance and I come to talks and they say: We do not want to come and take part in these talks. So, this is a U.S.-Egyptian problem. [end videotape]

AFP Report

TA202105Y Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 20 Jul 78 TA

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, July 20 (AFP)--Israel's peace plan was essentially based on its willingness to abolish military government in territories it controlled and to establish an autonomous administration for these populations, Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said here today.

Speaking on his return from the London conference on the Middle East, he said that his Israeli offer had been of the numerous points of agreement which he had found with the Egyptian delegation to the talks.

However, Mr Dayan suggested the Egyptian Government should not try to dictate conditions for negotiations "for Israel will reject them."

Another meeting-point in Egyptian and Israeli views was on the need for a review of any plan to be adopted for the West Bank and Gaza Strip at the end of a five-year period, Mr Dayan said.

The Israeli and Egyptian approaches to the question were obviously different, the Israeli foreign minister said, but of the three meetings he had attended with the Egyptians--at Ismailia, Jerusalem and now Leeds Castle in southern England--the latter had been the best, with greater understanding on each side.

BEGIN ON ALLOWING PERES-AS-SADAT MEETING

TA202024Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Jul 78 TA

[Text] [Videotape picks up in mid sentence] [Begin] ...where are we going? How will we make peace? Really, everyone, it is not only his right, it is his duty to present this question. I came today to listen to you and since I had that argument with the "Talmud Hahamin" in the Knesset yesterday, so today I will go on safe ground.

It is true that there was a misunderstanding with Mr Peres. I met with him--this may be told--he has complaints in any case that I, as it were, showed lack of confidence--in the Knesset. It was actually very interesting--so Mr Peres asked me, on Saturday afternoon, for agreement to see As-Sadat and I told him, by Thursday, you will go on Friday, we will know what will happen with the Leeds conference and what will happen with regard to the meeting between 'Ezer Weizman and Al-Jamasi and what will be with the Egyptian program. We will meet on Thursday, I will tell you. That is how it was. He did not have to understand that I was opposed. It is true that [words indistinct] but let us see the development. After that Egyptian document arrived and after it was clear that there would be the Leeds conference with both foreign ministers, I got hold of him, he was in Tel Aviv. I found him on the phone. I told him, Shim'on, the meeting of the two foreign ministers has been set, so I think you should not go to see As-Sadat. That is how it was. I also told him specifically. So, at night, there was a telephone call and they said that they would announce that because of me Peres had not gone to participate in the deliberations of the Socialist International. I admit that I could not stand up against such a threat. [end videotape]

BEGIN: NO SUBSTANTIVE DIFFERENCES WITH WEIZMAN

TA202025Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 20 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that there were no substantive differences between his position and that of 'Ezer Weizman with regard to the moves to advance peace, and that both of them wanted peace with all their hearts. Begin was replying to a question by a member of the MAFDAL leadership, where he appeared this evening. However, he pointed out that he is aware of the fact that President as-Sadat likes the minister of defense and he added that 'Ezer Weizman is really a man who was easy to like.

In a speech on the same occasion, Mr Begin said that the cabinet would not despair in the search for peace but that it would not allow a party defeated in the election to run the affairs of the state.

BEGIN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH AS-SADAT

TA210715Y Jerusalem POST in English 21 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[By Zvi Arenstein]

[Text] Tel Aviv--Prime Minister Menahem Begin last night conceded that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat likes Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman better than himself. "'Ezer is a nice likeable kind of guy. No wonder As-Sadat gets along with him so well," Begin said at a meeting of the National Religious Party's new Central Committee.

Begin assured the group that he and Weizman share common goals. "'Ezer wants peace and I want peace," he said.

The prime minister traced the rift in his relations with As-Sadat back to their meeting in Ismailia when Begin had suggested that As-Sadat read the positions of both sides at their joint press conference instead of trying to reach compromise. As-Sadat's advisers must have chided him for saying the words "'Judaea and Samaria' because only a few days later they were calling me Shylock. I tried to figure out why he would say that about me when he had called me his friend only a few days before."

Begin also said that the incident when As-Sadat was alleged to have said that Israel could burn its settlements in the Rafah salient for all he cared has also contributed to their bad relations. "I said, in reaction, that we should leave the burning of settlements to Nero. A week later Cairo denied that As-Sadat had used the word 'burn' and had really said 'dismantle' and then was angry at me for calling him Nero."

The prime minister revealed that he and As-Sadat had exchanged letters a few times during the past few months and in one of these letters Begin tried to explain that he had not intended to call him a Nero.

"So what can we do? Our relationship went bad. That happens even among Jews. It happens in Herut. It happens in the NRP. Things can be corrected," the prime minister assured his audience.

RABIN CALLS FOR ISRAEL, JORDAN TO MANAGE W. BANK

TA210709Y Jerusalem POST in English 21 Jul 78 p 2 TA

[Text] Former Prime Minister Yizhaq Rabin called for a 5-year interim agreement with Jordan according to which Israel would retain responsibility for security in the West Bank, and Jordan would manage the local residents' affairs. Israel should also express readiness to withdraw from part of Judaea and Samaria at the end of the 5-year period, Rabin wrote in the latest issue of the Labour Party journal, MIGVAN.

The former prime minister explained that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat is ready to conclude a permanent peace agreement with Israel but does not want to appear to be betraying the Palestinians while doing so. Since no permanent solution to the West Bank is foreseeable, Israel should propose an interim agreement, he wrote.

Israel should accept the principle that territories in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip may be transferred to foreign sovereignty at the end of the 5-year transition period. Israel should retain control over security and be allowed to settle Jews in the Jordan Valley, the environs of Jerusalem, Gush 'Ezyon and Qiryat Arba. Jordan--through a Palestinian local administration and local police--should be responsible for the other aspects of the residents' lives, he wrote.

Prime Minister Menahem Begin has opposed suggesting an interim agreement with Jordan.

LABOR PARTY REACTS TO BEGIN REFUSAL TO PERES

TA201229Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 20 Jul 78 TA

[Excerpt] The Labor Party says that the prime minister's remarks that he did not allow Mr Peres to meet with King Husayn of Jordan were irresponsible and unrestrained remarks that publicly revealed sensitive state secrets. A Labor Party statement says that the revealing of the secrets has already damaged Israel and might undermine future efforts at dialog.

The major opposition party declares that it does not wish to conduct negotiations instead of the government, but the government cannot replace the Labor Party in international organizations whose importance to Israel is immense.

MK Gad Ya'aqobi said that there is only one government and every citizen must act within the law. However, the prime minister's remarks have brought about a situation where such meetings will not be possible, thus preventing contact with important elements who do not identify with us.

LABOR PARTY MAKES 'UNPRECEDENTED ATTACK' ON BEGIN

TA202053Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 20 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Back to the clash between the prime minister and the Alinement. An unprecedented attack on the prime minister was heard this evening at the session of the Political Committee of the Labor Party in Tel Aviv. Mrs Golda Meir said that in the past there had never been a case where Alinement heads of government had refused meetings abroad of Zionist elements with various people, even if they had been hostile to the country. Mrs Meir said she would try to examine the notes in the Foreign Ministry to prove the truth of what she said. Further details from our correspondent on party affairs, Dan Naviv:

Anger and fear for the future of the country. This is how a speaker described the atmosphere at this evening's session of the Labor Party Political Committee, former heads of government and former ministers and former members of Knesset shared the evaluation that the prime minister is not capable of functioning because of his physical and mental disabilities. These, in view of the Labor people, are turning Mr Begin into a national problem, and so, no confidence should be expressed in him.

Various speakers proposed to treat what was said by Mr Begin yesterday in the Knesset and in its corridors not as a joke or a jape, since the situation is grave and his words, in their view, arouse fear. Several examples of what was said in the closed meeting: Mrs Golda Meir made the evaluation that over the last week Mr Begin apparently has not been in full control of his senses. Gad Ya'aqobi thinks that the view presented by Mr Begin in his refusal to permit meetings abroad with Arab elements by Labor heads was very close indeed to the fascist school of thought, and that the prime minister's remarks on the meeting planned between Peres and King Husayn were a deliberate leak, unless Mr Begin is not in control of what he says and does. A similar evaluation of the prime minister's condition was heard from the head of the Moshav Movement, Arik Nehamkin. Mika Harish said: It is impossible to rely on the prime minister. He immediately reveals the country's secrets. Shelomo Hillel expressed his view that some of the symptoms he saw yesterday in the behavior of the prime minister in the Knesset were the result of taking medication.

It is possible to add to the quotations from here and there, but from what we have said, it is sufficient to explain the views of the Labor elite on the prime minister and his way of functioning.

This unprecedented attack, which will certainly cause great reverberations in coalition circles, will continue next week, when the Labor Party submits a motion of no confidence in Mr Begin against the background of its leaders' evaluation of the way in which he is functioning as prime minister.

Further on Attack

TA202054Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 20 Jul 78 TA

[Text] At the Political Committee of the Labor Party the sharpest possible criticism was leveled this evening at the prime minister and his policy. Mrs Golda Meir said that she could not stand calmly aside in view of Begin's appearances in the Knesset and at the Herut Movement center. She declared that never in the past had the Foreign Ministry or an Alinement cabinet opposed a meeting between Zionist parties and anti-Israeli elements abroad. If the majority has confidence in the justice of its path, it does not have to prevent the minority from meeting with other elements.

The party's chairman, Shim'on Peres, said that it is a scandal that the prime minister did not know how to keep a secret on the most vital matters.

Abba Eban said that in a correctly run country there are no threats of not giving permits.

There was also severe criticism of the prime minister in the office of the party's young guard. The speakers expressed doubts about Menahem Begin's ability to function.

LIKUD MINISTERS ANGERED BY ATTACKS ON BEGIN

TA210718Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 21 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Likud leaders are angry over the attacks by Labor Party leaders on Prime Minister Menahem Begin and on his ability to carry out his duties.

Minister Ari'el Sharon said that the voices coming from Israel saying that more concessions than those proposed by the government are possible are increasing the danger of war. We will not go to war simply because Peres wants to be prime minister, he said.

Minister Ehrlich said that he is shocked by the wild attack on Begin.

Minister Weizman pointed out that just as he had said to As-Sadat, he recommends that the leaders of the Labor Party remember that the prime minister is Menahem Begin, the foreign minister is Moshe Dayan and the defense minister is 'Ezer Weizman.

POST ON 'VOCIFEROUS FEUDING' IN CABINET

TA200845Y Jerusalem POST in English 20 Jul 78 p 8 TA

[Editorial]

[Text] The ban on smoking, it is said, still holds at cabinet meetings chaired by Premier Begin.

For the rest, what was heralded only a little over a year ago as the brisk start of a brave new era in cabinet rule, under the direction of a vigorous, no-nonsense leader, appears to have deteriorated into strife and confusion. The helmsman himself has come close to losing control of his ship.

The rule that bars cabinet members from poaching on each other's province has been thrown to the winds: ministers have been literally trampling over one another, even in public. Leaks from the cabinet room have not only failed to be plugged, they have turned into a mighty torrent again, causing acute embarrassment both at home and abroad. Even Egypt's war minister has just complained of it.

Orderly administration was the most obvious, indeed the easiest, promise in the Likud's election platform last year. No great effort would have seemed necessary to improve upon the dismal record of the Rabin government, which, in the event, ended Labour's 29-year-old rule.

The strangest aspect, perhaps, of the vociferous feuding that has been taking place in the cabinet this week was the fact that it was confined almost exclusively to Likud ministers, with the NRP and the DMC maintaining a more-or-less gentlemanly reserve. This was true both of the wrangle over finances and of the quarrel over negotiations with Egypt.

For the first time in the nation's history, a budget counterproposal to the finance minister's own was presented to the cabinet by another of its members.

The bold initiative was that of Infrastructure and Energy Minister Moda'i, who joined forces with Commerce and Industry Minister Horowitz to blast Mr Ehrlich's figures as inflated and inflationary. True to their civic responsibility, they carried their assault out into the street, too, in appearances before the television cameras.

Mr Horowitz, for his part, earlier teamed up with Agriculture Minister Sharon to heckle and ridicule Defence Minister Weizman during the latter's reporting on his talks with General al-Jamasi and President as-Sadat in Salzburg.

The intention these two Likud stalwarts sought to convey, both inside the cabinet chamber and through a whispering campaign outside, was that Mr Weizman was an unreliable, self-seeking capitulationist, who would hand even some of the Golan back to Syria in return for peace (as though this were not also Mr Begin's own inclination). Mr Weizman, as is his wont, reacted impulsively, then partly recanted, though not very convincingly.

Meanwhile, Mr Begin has been mostly sitting in his chair, poker faced, saying little or nothing to pacify his own team.

He cannot, of course, be blind to the vicious power-play going on inside the cabinet. He must know that, for example, Mr Moda'i covets Mr Ehrlich's job, and Mr Sharon Mr Weizman's. But if fame is the spur of this personal rivalry, what carries it forward is the lack of policy direction by Mr Begin himself. Just banging the table, as he warned he might do, still won't do.

As it is, the most apt comment has been that of Likud MK Sara Doron: With this sort of government, there is scarcely need for any outside opposition.

AFGHANISTAN

LD201540Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 20 Jul 78 LD

[Text] At 1530 Tehran time yesterday, Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], received Yaha Khaksar, head the of News Service of the Voice of Iran and special correspondent of the National Iranian Radio and Television Organization [NIRTV], who is on an assignment in Kabul, as well as being our representative in Kabul, and answered their questions in a 1-hour session.

The NIRTV special correspondent in Kabul began by asking: "Bearing in mind that in your previous interviews you have often stressed that the Afghan nation has been and will continue to remain an Afghan nation, I would like to ask you if you would further elaborate on the ideology of the April revolution.

The chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA replied: Yes, the April revolution was in general a revolution of the Afghan people led by the People's Democratic Party [PDP] of Afghanistan and with the participation of heroic young elements of the army who were party members. It began at 0900 and achieved victory at 1900 the same day--that is, within 10 hours.

The revolution's ideology is based on defending the people's interest and securing bread, housing and clothes for the people. These have been stated in the basic guidelines of the revolutionary tasks of the DRA. You can learn from studying these what the ideology of the April revolution is.

Our correspondent then asked: Since the inception of the PDP some 14 years ago, other parties such as Parcham [Flag] and Sho'leh Javid [External Flame] have also been active. What kind of role do other parties have at present in the context of the April revolution? Will other parties also have a part to play in the political life of Afghanistan?

The chairman of the Afghan Revolutionary Council said: the PDP of Afghanistan, which was formed on 1 January 1965 when it held its first congress, has systematically continued its popular, class struggle in various forms and under different conditions. It led the April revolution to victory. Parcham and Sho'leh Javid are actually the names of publications which used to be published in Afghanistan, and not parties. There was no such thing as a Parcham party in Afghanistan and there is no such thing now.

Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki went on: With the victory of the April revolution, all patriotic quarters and elements are gathered under the umbrella of the PDP of Afghanistan and are defending its revolutionary role. They have expressed their support for the April revolution. There is no such thing in Afghanistan today as a group, assembly or jirgah struggling with a feeling of patriotism and desire to defend the interest of the homeland separate from the PDP of Afghanistan--the only party of the working class and defender of the interests of all workers of the homeland. All patriotic elements and defenders of the interests of the people defend our party and are serve the people according to their instructions. Reactionary elements, imperialist hirelings and extremist plotters trying to rise against the revolution will be annihilated decisively.

Our correspondent then asked: Whom do you now describe as counterrevolutionary and antidemocratic since the April democratic revolution?

Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki replied: Those who defend feudalism, imperialism and reaction and those forces that oppose peace, democracy and socialism; those who create an obstacle to the development and progress of our people's revolution--something which has started since the victory of the April revolution; and those who might have any part in imperialist plots. We describe these as reactionary and counterrevolutionary elements.

Our correspondent asked: In an interview with an Indian journalis. you spoke of retraining the cadres. What form is this retraining likely to take?

The chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA said: Development of the cadres will be parallel with the development of the revolution. State cadres will be trained in the contest of educational organizations and party cadres within the framework of the principles of the PDP of Afghanistan so that they may all become more familiar with the mode of operation of the PDP of Afghanistan in the social, economic and cultural fields, and may be able to lead it more successfully toward its development and expansion.

The head of the Voice of Iran News Service and our correspondent in Kabul asked: As a veteran Afghan journalist, how do you visualize the future of the press in this country where, in the past, newspapers were a government monopoly?

Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki replied: Undoubtedly a nongovernment publication, which will be the central organ of the PDP of Afghanistan, will be published in the near future to defend the gains of the revolution and to play an important role in the development of the PDP of Afghanistan. In the future, the country's press will be decisively put at the service of the people.

Our correspondent, Yahya Khaksar, asked: The basic guidelines of the DRA focus particularly on unconditional aid from other countries. In what areas has such aid been initiated and in what areas will this be continued?

The chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA replied: Everyone knows that Afghanistan was kept as one of the most backward countries in the world. Revolutionary conditions developed in this country until, under the leadership of the PDP of Afghanistan, the April revolution was crowned with success, establishing the DRA. Its lofty objectives concern implementing the national, democratic and revolutionary tasks and building an infrastructure free from the exploitation of man by man. To achieve these lofty aims requires unconditional and disinterested assistance from our friends who support the April revolution. Fortunately, the assistance given by friendly countries for projects, for which they provided assistance in the past, has continued so far. In fact, this has been considerably accelerated. At the same time, it is to be hoped that assistance from our friends will be provided in the context of the DRA's 5-year development plan.

Our correspondent then asked: What measures have been adopted by the new Afghan Government to safeguard the people's pure religious beliefs?

Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki replied: In general, the DRA pursues the objectives of the April revolution. Its tasks have been described in detail in the basic guidelines for our duties. Our government's position with regard to religious freedoms and our people's ability to hold their beliefs are reflected there. The religious beliefs of our people have also been freed from the shackles of despotism and enslavement.

The NIRTV correspondent in Afghanistan asked: Will Afghanistan's military cooperation with the Soviet Union, which had been in effect in the past and on a regular basis at the time of the revolution, further expand in the future?

The chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA replied: The DRA is adequately prepared to defend the people's interests and the gains of the April revolution. Should reactionary and imperialist plots against the April revolution require further strengthening of our armed forces, every available possibility would be utilized. [passage indistinct]

Our correspondent then asked: Afghanistan and Pakistan have had a dispute since 1947 over the future of the Pushtuns. In light of the fact that the DRA uses the term Pushtun people, I would like to ask you to elaborate on the government's new position regarding the solution of this problem.

Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki replied: It is clear that, in general, the DRA desires friendship with all countries which support the April revolution. The only political dispute we have with Pakistan concerns the problem of the Pushtun and Baluchi peoples. We hope to resolve this, the only political dispute between the two countries, through friendly negotiations. We are confident that, given a realistic approach, a just solution of the issue will be possible.

Yahya Khaksar, our correspondent in Kabul, then asked: The basic guidelines of the DRA stress that a policy of nonalinement and positive and active neutrality will be pursued. In light of the fact that other countries that follow such a policy have allowed themselves to interfere in the internal affairs of countries near and far, how do you describe the policy of nonalinement and active and positive neutrality?

The chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA replied: Our country sincerely pursues the policy of nonalinement aimed at rejecting any military bloc. We are a nonalined country, and we fully reserve our right to unfettered judgement. We believe that no one has the right to interfere in the affairs of others. Respect for the freedom and independence of one another and noninterference in other people's affairs is a fundamental basis of the policy of nonalinement.

The NIRTV correspondent then asked: History shows that Afghanistan has never been a Baluchi territory. Bearing this in mind, what measures will the DRA adopt with regard to the Baluchis living in Afghanistan?

Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki, the Afghan leader, said: Several nationalities live in Afghanistan, including the Baluchi minority. The hard-working Baluchis who live in Afghanistan are part of the Afghan people, and Afghanistan is their longstanding land and proud homeland.

Our correspondent then asked: The new Afghan ambassador to the imperial Iranian court, in an interview in Tehran, stressed the common and very close historical, cultural, religious and traditional ties and fraternity between the Iranian and Afghan nations, stating that he will direct these efforts, in the best possible manner, to further strengthening and developing relations between the two countries. As the leader of Afghanistan, how do you envisage the future of these relations?

The chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA said in reply: Iran is our friendly, neighboring country; historically friendly relations have existed between our two nations. There are such firm ties and relations between our two nations that the governments have no choice but to pursue the wishes of the two nations.

We seriously desire to see the friendly relations between Iran and Afghanistan develop and expand. We expect the friendly Government of Iran not only to continue its economic aid but even to increase it considerably. On the basis of noninterference in each other's affairs and respect for freedom, independence and territorial integrity, we want sincere friendship with Iran. This is what we desire in terms of the future of our friendly relations.

Our correspondent then referred to cooperation between the two countries and said: Economic, technical, scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries has been in existence for a long time. Bearing in mind the longstanding friendly relations between Iran and Afghanistan, in what areas can Iran provide assistance in the new 5-year plan?

Mr Taraki said: The DRA, with great feelings of friendship toward Iran, expects the share of our friendly neighbor, Iran, to be very substantial in the 5-year plan. The Ministry of Planning will discuss with the Iranian Government details of all the projects of the 5-year plan. We would gladly welcome any extensive assistance our friend wants to provide for any of the projects.

Yahya Khaksar, head of the Voice of Iran News Service, concluded his interview with a question on cultural cooperation between the two countries and asked: The number of Afghan students in Iranian universities and institutes of higher education is the highest among foreign students in our country. How do you visualize the future of relations and cultural cooperation between the two countries?

Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki replied: We are interested--while relying on Iran's effective and friendly cooperation--in expanding our relations and the educational cooperation between the two countries.

The foregoing was the full text of the interview given at 1630 Afghan time in Kabul yesterday.

PDP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MAKES NEW APPOINTMENTS

LDT202146Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 8 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Here is a statement from the Central Committee Secretariat of the Afghanistan's People's Democratic Party [PDP].

A session of the PDP's Central Committee Politiburo was held from 1530 to 1730 today, 8 July 1978, under the chairmanship of Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the PDP Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The session debated the necessity of expanding the party's Central Committee. As a result, it was decided to expand the PDP's Central Committee.

It was also decided at the session to elect Hafizollh Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to the post of secretary of the Central Committee's Secretariat.

The PDP's Central Committee Politburo also appointed Mohammad Aslam Watanjar as minister of interior and Seyyed Mohammad Golabgol as minister of communications.

Lengthy discussions also took place pertaining to the reorganization of the PDP, and the necessary decisions were taken.

GDR DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVED BY TARAKI

LDT200930Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate reports that Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, had a courtesy meeting with Dr Klaus Willerding, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, in the People's House at 1700 this afternoon. The charge d'affaires of the GDR Embassy in Kabul also attended the meeting. Dr Klaus Willerding arrived in Kabul this morning leading a delegation.

Received by Amin

LDT200932Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 10 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Foreign Ministry Information Directorate reports that Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, had a courtesy meeting with Dr Klaus Willerding, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, in the Foreign Ministry at 1530 today. Shah Mohammad Nur, deputy for political affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Dr (Franz Biermann), charge d'affaires of the GDR Embassy in Kabul, were also present during the meeting.

Meets With Shafi'i

LDT210008Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Bareq Shafi'i, minister of information and culture, met Dr Klaus Willerding, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs and head of a GDR delegation, at 1700 this afternoon in his office. During the meeting, also attended by Dr (Biermann), charge d'affairs of the GDR Embassy in Kabul, the talks covered information and cultural issues of interest to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the GDR, and both sides expressed their interest in expanding cultural ties.

Delegation Holds Talks

LDT210010Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Talks between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and GDR delegations began in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building at 1100 this morning. 'Abdorrashid, information and publications director general in the Ministry of Information and Culture, headed the Afghan delegation, and Dr Klaus Willerding, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, led that country's delegation. Shah Mohammad (?Khost), political deputy in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Gholam Sarwar Yunes, deputy minister of trade; and Hans Sachse, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade [as heard] also took part in the talks as members of the delegations of the two countries.

During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordially and understanding, an exchange of views pertaining to cooperation in the technical, scientific, cultural and trade fields took place, and it was decided that subcommittees composed of members of the two delegations should meet in order to study in depth in the [word indistinct] of the cooperation agreements between the two countries in the said fields.

Trade Ministers Meet

LDT210012Y Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Abodolqoddus Ghborbandi, minister of commerce, met Hans Sachse, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade [as heard], in his office at 1630 yesterday afternoon. During the meeting, which was also attended by the charge d'affaires of the GDR Embassy in Kabul, discussions and an exchange of views took place pertaining to subjects of commercial interest to the DRA and the GDR.

According to another report, the GDR deputy minister of foreign trade met and had talks with Sarwar Yunes, deputy minister of trade, at 1730 yesterday.

INDIA

GANDHI SAYS JANATA DISCORD WILL CAUSE GOVERNMENT'S FALL

BK210352Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0332 GMT 21 Jul 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, July 21 (AFP)--Former Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi yesterday predicted the fall of the government headed by Prime Minister Morarji Desai through what she said were its own inherent contradictions. But she made it clear that her own party, the breakaway Congress, had no intention of toppling the government. It required no such pressure to pull it down, she said.

Mrs Gandhi's remarks came amid continuing sharp differences among the leadership of the ruling Janata Party. She was addressing a public meeting here in preparation for the "Save India Day" to be observed by her party supporters on August 9. She said the country's freedom was in peril under the present government. The nation was slowly coming under the influence of a foreign power which would lead to neo-colonialism, she said.

Though she did not specify the foreign power, it was believed her reference was to the United States with which a dialogue has been initiated by the Desai Government with a view to improving relations between the two countries.

Referring to the internal situation, Mrs Gandhi said the difficulties of the people were increasing and the law and order situation was fast deteriorating. There was need for a new awakening, she declared.

VAJPAYEE: WAR WITH CHINA OVER BORDERS WILL NOT OCCUR

BK201146Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, made it clear today that India will not go to war with China or use force to solve the boundary question. In a written reply to a question in the Lower House of Parliament, he said: India has sufficient patience to see that the friendship, if China means it, is restored so that the boundary question is also solved satisfactorily. In this connection, the minister also referred to the prime minister's recent visit to the United States where, in a television program, he categorically stated that India will not go to war with China.

Mr Vajpayee said that he has accepted in principle the invitation from his counterpart in China to visit that country in the coming month. These contacts and exchanges reflect the mutual desire to improve the bilateral relations--functional and commercial contacts--between the two countries.

Mr Vajpayee pointed out that India's position regarding alinement of the Sino-Indian border is well-known. Consistent with this stand and notwithstanding the differences between the two countries on this question, it is the government's policy to work for the improvement of bilateral relations. He told the house that the government is aware about the reported opening of the road links over the Karakoram range linking Pakistan with China over the territory of occupied Kashmir. Protests have been lodged with the concerned governments.

VAJPAYEE COMMENTS ON TREATMENT OF HINDUS IN PAKISTAN

BK201150Y Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The entire opposition in the Lower House of Parliament today staged a walkout in protest against the admission of a question on alleged harassment of Hindus in Pakistan.

The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, deplored the attitude of the opposition and said that they are giving a political color to communal matter.

He said the government has received a report that 10 Hindu families consisting of 65 persons crossed into the northwestern state of Rajasthan bordering Pakistan in May. The matter was brought to the notice of the Government of Pakistan. Pakistan has assured the Government of India that all steps would be taken to insure that Hindus in that country do not in any way feel insecure.

BANGLADESH TO TAKE BACK 3,000 'TRIBAL REFUGEES' IN INDIA

BK211709Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1520 GMT 20 Jul 78 BK

[Text] New Delhi, July 20 (AFP)--The Bangladesh Government has agreed to take back some 3,000 tribal refugees who had crossed into Tripura, eastern India, it was officially stated in the Lower House of Parliament today.

In another written answer on the subject, the house was told that the government was aware of refugees crossing into India illegally along the 4,000 kilometre border with Bangladesh running through difficult terrain which made it difficult to put every stretch under surveillance.

Many Bangladesh nationals who came legally did not return and stayed illegally. It was difficult to trace out these illegal immigrants because of their ethnic similarity.

From April to June this year 4,076 Bangladesh nationals were intercepted and asked to go back, the house was further informed.

SRI LANKA

GOVERNMENT ACTS AGAINST FORMER MINISTER, OFFICIALS

BK201548Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1505 GMT 20 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Colombo, July 20 (AFP)--Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa today presented two bills in Parliament to remove civic rights from 34 persons including a former minister and deputy minister in the face of protests from the former ruling Freedom Party of Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike.

Mr Maitripala Senanayake, acting president of the Freedom Party, (in the absence of Mrs Sandaranaike who is abroad) objected to the tabling of the bills saying that the matter is before the Supreme Court and, therefore, cannot be debated in Parliament.

The speaker, Mr Anandatissa De Alwis, overruling the objection (?said as) the British House of Commons, Sri Lanka's Parliament also could legislate irrespective of any matter before any court.

The prime minister said the matter could be taken up before the Constitutional Court if any person wished but indicated that the government was prepared to use its two-thirds majority to pass the legislation.

The legislation seeks to impose civic disabilities on Felix R. Dias Bandaranaike, former local government minister; his deputy, Veal De Alwis, and 32 others against whom findings have been made by two presidential commissions which inquired into malpractices in municipal councils and urban councils during the previous government.

Just one hour before the bills were tabled in Parliament a Supreme Court of three judges issued an order on G.P.A. Silva, former chief justice, and S. Wije Goonewardene, who headed the two commissions, to appear before it.

The Supreme Court's orders followed appeals to it by Mr Bandaranaike and Mr De Alwis to quash the findings made against them by the commissioners.

Counsel supporting the appeals told the court that the charges made by the commissions against the former minister and deputy minister were not substantiated by evidence.

The counsel also said that the commissions had no jurisdiction to make any findings against the former minister and deputy who are answerable only to Parliament.

Mr Bandaranaike, a nephew of former Prime Minister Mrs Bandaranaike and senior member of her cabinet, and Mr De Alwis were present in court.

The G.P.A. Silva commission had said that Mr Bandaranaike had abetted former Colombo Mayor A.H.M. Fowzie in contravening municipal council laws, abuse of power and causing loss of revenue. The commission had also said that Mr Bandaranaike gave palpably false evidence before it.

The Wije Goonewardene commission had said that Mr De Alwis had issued orders in contravention of urban council laws.

The two bills seek to disqualify the 34 persons from voting or from being elected to any local authority for seven years. They are also to be disqualified for all time from being appointed to any judicial office or from being employed in the state service, local government service or from holding office in any state institution.

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

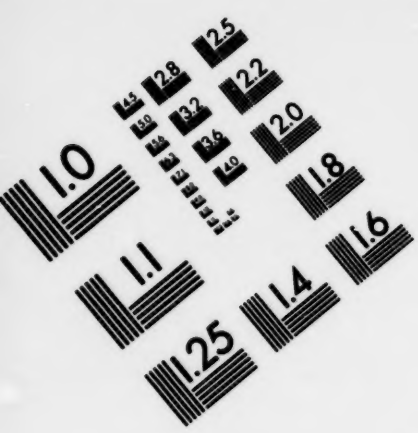
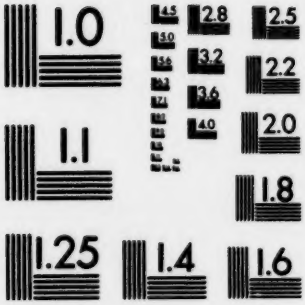
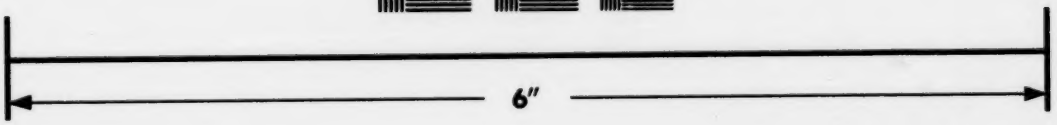
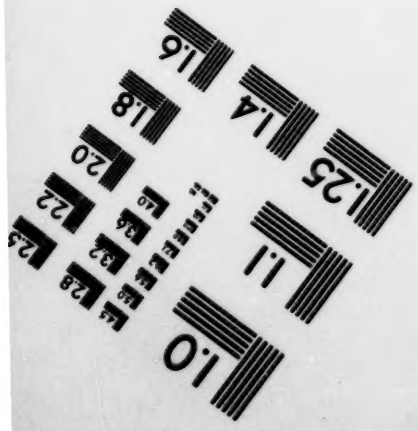


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)







Photographic Sciences Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503